

in the calendar as being a congoodly portion of society, at least the Presbyterian end of it, has been devoting itself somewhat unanimously to good works in the shape of promoting the welfare of the Presbytery in session in the First Presby-terian church. The ladies, in particular, spent about half the time in preparing food for the ministers to eat during the other half. Elaborate lunches were served in the church, and the members of the Presbytery were lavishly entertained in various homes.

There is some reason for the suspicion that to the excessive hospitality of the entertainers is due the prolonged sessions of the Presbytery, which only by a heroic effort was brought to an end Thursday night. Adieus were take place, as before announced, on spoken again and again, and still the brethren lingered. One reverend gentleman finally left the last afternoon session with such precipitancy, in order to catch a train, that he took another minister's hat in place of his-the other, by the way, being a prominent pastor of this city-and in his haste neglected to carry along his own over coat. He missed the train, returned to the church, corrected his mistakes, and finally got away from town the next

The following ladies are patronesses of the benefit performances of "The New Dominion," to be given at the Lyceum this afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the International Correspendence Schools' Social Educational and Beneficial society: Mesdames D E. Taylor, J. A. Lansing, Luther Kel ler, J. A. Connell, Theo. Wolf, G. M. Hallstead, F. M. Spencer, C. D. Simpson, H. H. Brady, T. H. Watkins, T. C. Von Storch, C. P. Matthews, T. F. Penman, E. H. Ripple, J. S. McAnul-Reese Brooks, Willard Matthews, W. R. McClave, H. A. Knapp, E. G. Coursen, John L. Wentz, T. E. Jones W. L. Connell, C. O. Sanderson, L. G. LaBar, James Archbald, John Jermyn, Frank Jermyn, George Jermyn, Ed. Jermyn, W. H. Dickson, E. J., Fuller, G. B. Hand, W. H. Marple, T. J. Foster, F. G. Barker, A. J. Connell, R. J. Foster, F. J. Platt, H. M. Boies, H. B. Ware, S. S. Derman.

Miss Drusilla Phillips was tendered pleasant surprise party at her home on Mylert avenue Thursday evening. Games were played, refreshments served and an excellent time enjoyed by all present. Among those in attendance were; Misses Nellie Bush, Nellie Brundage, Lottie Morn, Grace Shotto, Mame Harmon, Annie Histop, Emma Goulsby, Jane Ray, Daisy Deener, Ira Hislop, Emaline Lanyon Effie Lee, Belle Gorton, Drusilla Phillips, Ethel Ziert, Messrs, Joe Moran, Henry Wetmore, Frank Perris, Jesse Garibarn, Robert McMillan, William Wedeman, Albert Wilcox, Norman Bush, Charles Swartz, George Dixon, Harry Hinkley, William Shoemaker, Edward Phillips, William Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Ziert, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

Miss Mae Lindabury, of South Main venue, entertained a number of young people at her home Thursday evening after an enjoyable trip to the The guests were Misses Flora Lewis, Eva Lewis, Bertha Tellows, Nell Brown, Edward Alldorf, Arch Deans, Ralph Allyn, George Lewis and Robert Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hancock, jr., gave a progressive euchre party Wednesday evening at their home on Linden street, in honor of Mrs. James Casterline's guest, Mrs. Dyer, of Syracuse,

Mrs. A. E. Berry, of Gibson street, entertained at dinner a party of friends on Thursday, in honor of Mrs. H. H.

HE past week was not laid down | side at Red Bank, N. J. Among those present were Mrs. H. H. McKeehan, Mrs. William Fields, Mrs. H. Brown, Mrs. F. L. Meyer, Mrs. George Okell, Mrs. C. Bircher, Misses Ruth and Christine Meyer.

> Mr. Frank C. Fuller gave a beautiful dinner Monday night at the Country club, in honor of Miss Post, of New York, who has been the guest of Miss Belin. The decorations were in red. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Belin, Miss Belin, the Misses Archbald. Captain Davis, of the United States army recruiting station, located in this city; Mr. James Blair, jr., and Mr. H. D. Merrill.

The marriage of Miss Frances Pratt to Mr. Andrew Nelson Walker will reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Benjamin H. Pratt, on Mulberry street.

Mrs. Thomas Dickson is in New York after having spent the last few weeks in Atlantic City. Mrs. Dickson will not return to this city now, but will go to her country place at Morristown for the summer.

The Misses Richmond returned last night from the south, where they spent the last two months. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Richmond will remain in Atlantic City for the present This week, a sweet and gentle spirit

passed out of our city and left the world poorer for its going. The beautiful life of Mr. Angle, which has just closed, carried a benediction

Mrs. T. C. Von Storch and Miss Boies will be among the ladies from this city who will atetnd the alumni dinner at Dana hall, Morristown, N. J., on

Rev. Dr. R. F. Y. Pierce and Mrs. Pierce gave a pleasant reception Tuesday night to the officers of the Penn Avenue church and their wives.

Among the delightful dances given this week were those of the Knights of Columbus, the Lyceum ushers and the Excelsior Social club.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Peck are now oc cupying their elegant new colonial resilence at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Olive street.

Miss Katharine Kennedy will return next week from Newport and Glen Cove, where she has been visiting for

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Jermyn are sharing their anxiety regard ing the condition of their little son,

The concert to be given by Miss Ethel Newcomb, on the 23, is attracting a great advance sale of tickets.

Miss Alice Matthews and Miss Cortrude Sprague attended the cotillon at Wilkes-Barre Monday night.

The marriage of Miss Truesdale to Mr. Bissell, of Chicago, will take place Mrs. Woodin and Miss Jessup enter-

tained the Senior Friday Card club There will be a delight cotillion at the

Country club in the course of a few

Movements of People

Mr. Harry Hyndman has returned from At McKeehan, who expects shortly to re- Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Green, of Delaware street,

have returned from California, where they have been for the last two monens. Miss Boies is in New York. Mr. Charles DuPont Swift is in Montrose

day or two.

Mrs. Frances B. Swan arrived in the city from New York last night. F. V. Matthews, of the Hotel Jermyn, is suf-

fering from ill health.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Porter and daughters sailed for Europe this week.

Mrs. J. L. Crawford returned last night from Florida, where she spent the winter.

Ex-Sheriff Robinson accompanied Senator Stad-er to New York yesterday afternoon. Charles P. Marion has returned from a three weeks' visit with friends in Washington, D. C. Deputy Revenue Collector Louis K. Salsburg, of Wilkes-Barre, was a visitor in this city yesterday.

John J. Collins, of the Collivry Engineer printing department, left yesterday for a few days'
visit with his parents in Philadelphia.

Miss Pauline G. Hall, of the Scranton College

of Music, was called to Buffalo on business, Frilay. She will be absent about ten days.

Rev. Francis J. Tobin, of St. Joseph's seminary, Rev. Francis J. Tobin, of St. Joseph's seminary, Baltimore, Md., a former classmate of the late Father McCaffrey, after attending the meral and paying the last marks of sympathy to the bereaved family, returned home Thursday afternoon. He was accompanied by Fathers McCarthy and Welbers and Rev. Daniel McHale. Joseph F. Murphy, returned to Baltimore systems.

Zibibibibibibibibibibibib HER POINT OF VIEW **AUMMMMMMMMM**

THE churches which have not a bishop miss a great deal. Being a Methodist, although a mere woman, the writer of this is competent o authorize such a statement. A bishop is a great institution, and whether or not the early founders of he Christian religion were right in all their ideas they made no mistake in setting up a bishop the very first thing. Now a bishop has a certain halo about him impossible to define and equally impossible to classify. It sets olm apart, makes him distinctive among men and in all denominations, whether he wears vestments and millinery in profusion or whether he looks simply clerical in the doleful black oat and white neck-cloth of the fraternity. His office somehow draws about him an invisible guard of dignity and men instinctively doff their hats at his approach and defer to his opinions when he speaks.

When he has almost the power of life and death in his hands, the clergymen under his temporary rule, selfeffacing as they must seem from the coluntary vows they have taken, naturally yield every appearance of deference and obedience to his wisdom and decrees. We who are not thus bound and others who by no force of religious government or precedent acknowledge any superiority, may mile a little at this apparent humiliatoin and perhaps may even criticise it sarcastically, but after all there is glamor in acknowledging the authority of a superior in the religious world just as in social political or military

The private in the ranks often looks up to the leader of the hosts with a entiment verging on idolatry. The other officers, when not influenced by lealousy, are ant to entertain the same ort of feeling. It is the natural inner yielding to recognized power, the godlike quality in man that separates him rom his fellows.

It was this supreme control of mind as well as matter that made Napoleon's grenadiers weep for love of him. It was the greatness of his rank, as well as the magnetism of the man, that caused Lee's soldiers to go mad with pride and joy at the sight of his suorbly carried head. Here in democratic America we are

not supposed to look the second time at royalty or to envy rank. Yet we run enthusiastically after our own rulers, set them up in shrines and kowtow to them for a little time and then pitch them down and erect new idols When we go abroad we are as eager o chase ofter the nobility as are the natives, and at home we display a deal nore energy in that direction. The su-

perior has a charm. In the political life, a great leader ompels similar adulation by the sheer orce of his superior ability. We may urn again and rend him when another opular man comes along, but ilways have some guidon to follow which is held high in some strong hand, benath whose sway we bow, In society it is the same. We fol-

ow the popular fad, which is to worthip in somebody' train, perhaps not he monarch of wealth, of talent, of beauty, of brilliance alone, but surely the monarch representing power and

Thus it is that in religion the un onscious bending to authority when ested in some great dignitary is only repetition of the infinite longing to reach upward and grasp something beyond what we now know. Perhaps to a degree the thought that in him is snadowed the Master Himself, enters somewhat into the feeling, but even more is the purely worldly de sire to bask in the light near the throne to catch some faint reflection, or else in some occult fashion to absorb into the fibre of being the richness of some other life which has mounted to a

The bishop seems to be a more permanent institution than most other church officials. Being thus manent as he is, the mutations of men and things seem to effect him less and to exalt his office the more. Hence it happens that when he is the presiding officer of a meeting, the proceedings are rather certain to be characterized by great dignity, the trivial element being eliminated and useless discussion cut short. We may criticise a mountain: we may say it is too rugged at the base, too difficult of ascent at that "towered citadel." the summit, too massive to be available for tunneling, too lofty for the valleys to appear commensurably extensive-but our criticisms do not effect the mountain. It is all these qualities which go to make it greatthat show it to be the mountain it is We do not pause to criticise and grumble about a mere hill-we, who must always be in the little valleys and never on the mighty mountain tops. If the mountain were not great and mighty and stupendous above all other things we should not complain about its ex-tent, and it would not have made epochs in history and marked the diference in races and the fall of nations.

Thus the fact that we criticise, sometimes vaguely, often in jealousy, the leaders of great churches, is an evidence that these leaders are wondrously colossal among men for "to be great s to be misunderstood," said Emer-

son, and he knew. Down deep in our being, whether are rich or poor, bond or free, believer or agnostic, our hearts make silent obeisance to these men, who may wear no visible mitre, but who still in their own personality embody the possibilities which lie in man. and inner light which inspires great thought and purpose.

+++++++++ SCIENTIFIC SALAD

"Inaccurate knowledge is a dangerous thing. So in all things let us be accurate."

Readers of the Salard would greatly aid me in my task by exising questions (not necessarily for publication), which is possible will be answered in full in an early issue of the Weekly Salad and their receipt acknowledged immediately by mail. All such communications must, however, as a matter of course, bear the writer's correct name and address as otherwise they cannot be taken into consideration.

S IT WRONG for cousing to marry? This ques tion is asked by one of the readers of the scientific Salad and has been asked and dis-cussed for hundreds, nay thousands, of years, by philosophers, scientists, naturalists, religious teachers and law-makers in all its various bear-ings from a moral, ethical, hygienic and politico economical standpoint upon the well-being and regress of the human race. I must, therefore, ontent myself at this time, and in this limited space, with a succinct statement of the most prominent facts in connection with the question as they are known to exist and leave to the reader to theorize about them at his leisure In all the prominent and important, and in many of the minor pagan systems of religion the ethical laws strictly forbid the marriage of blood relations (consanguins) and in the Bible, as well as in the Koran and the other veil known written and traditional codes of religious laws, many references will be found pointing to the evil effects of consanguinity upon the of spring, and especially in the second and third generation. It is an indisputable fact that all the useful, powerful and enduring products of nature are the result of the union of opposites or of elements which are not like each other. Thus in chemistry, the union of acids base produces salts and minerals, and in physics the electric current is produced by the ction of one element, acting antagonistically apon another in their union. The number of iffustrations which may be cited is legion. In organic nature it has been proved beyond doubt by careful and long continued observation and by carefully conducted experiments upon animals and plants that the union of members of the same family has a deleterious effect upon the offsprings. As striking examples may b ited the facts that fruit trees of the family (for instance Bartlet pears), when planted in an orchard by themselves, without the admix-ture of fruit trees of the same species but of different families, bear fruit small and inferior in quality, as well as in num-bers, and is apt to fall from the stem before it is fully ripened, and also that in flowering and seed bearing plants (as for instance in the castoroil plant) through fructification by pollen from members of the same family seeds will result which when planted produce plants of slow and stunted growth bearing seeds which ripen very late and are incapable of germinating and producing new plants, thus causing the extinction of the family unless they have been fructified by alien (non-family related) pollen. Among the animals and especially among the higher classes to which man belongs the physiological fact has long been established that the offspring inherits a certain amount of the individual family (blood) and race peculiarities, both physical and piritual, from each parent, which inheritance

finds expression in various ways, some times the one transmitted through the male parent and sometimes the one belonging to the female pro-genitor predominating but making up a sum otal of peculiarities, individually similar to hat of both parents but essentially different in itself, if the parents are aliens to each other, that s, if they are not blood relations; and this difference is the result, in the main, of the union and action upon each other of these inherited strains. On the other hand, if the parents are blood clations (first cousins, for instance) the offspring will inherit a double amount of family or blood

and race peculiarities which will naturally over-balance the effect of the alien strain transmitted rom either grandparent and consequently a more or less prominent want of proper balance both n the physical and spiritual peculiarities of his fe conditions must be the result. Temperament and complexions are only spiritual

and physical expressions of individuality as dehard above and as such have their respective in mence upon the individuality of the offspring

out only in the proportion of parts to the whole

Infection of Wounds by Perspiration of the Hands.

E. Genevet has adopted this method of sterilizing his hands for surgical procedures: Washing and scrubbing with soap and water for hiteen minutes, then washing with a pad of terilized gauze impregnated with ether, then ritising them with ninety-live per cent, alcohol, and finally washing them with sterilized water or five minutes. No cultures could be obtained om the hands after this method of disinfection But when the hands were made to perspire freely after such a washing, the transpired fluid always yielded a pure and virulent culture of the Staphylococcus albus. The author concludes: (1) that it is possible to obtain absolute sterilization of the hands; (2) that as soon as perspi-ration of the hands begins, infection of the wound is possible; (3) that, as it is impossible to disinfect the operative area, the lips of the utaneous wound should always be protected;
(4) disinfection of the hands should be completed their immersion for ten minutes in a two per cent, solution of tannin to inhibit the sweating; (5) gloves should be worn in septic operarious where more manual dexterity is not an in By a close calculation this washing of hands which of course is but one of the items in th

preparation of the modern surgeon for an ordin ny every-day operation, would occupy 34 minutes time enough for the patient to die if the case one of urgency or time chough to perform ost of the ordinary every-day operations that the practitioner is called upon to perform from beginning to end. It is well enough and advisable that a surgeon should have clean hand his time is simply wasted when, as so frequently appens, drops of perspiration fall from his brown anoticed by him into the open wound during an peration. "Cleanliness is next to godliness,
s Stern in his Hours of Devotion says, but can hardly be placed next to godliness when it learned to such an extreme by the surgeon that neglects to have his instruments of the best his efforts to have them and everything elsclean and sterilized. It is refreshing to hear such a man as Prof. Warton in Popular Science News express his opinion and reflect the opinion of many other independent thinkers on the subiect when he says: "There is great danger o the bacteriological craze landing its devotees in quagmire, from which extrication will be diffinot impossible without less of prestige. The earnest investigators are prone, in their en eing father to the thought), and it will not be all surprising to find that many steps will save to be retraced, many ingenious and promis-ing theories abundened. It should be borne in ficent to humanity; that the varieties associated with disease are comparatively few, by compari-son with the others, and that in the case of the bacteria that have been definitely identified with specific diseases, it has never been satisfactorily monstrated that they are the cause and not the acts are positively known in bacteriology, yethe conclusions drawn from them are mainly con-jectural; and in this, as in other fields, it is not at all unlikely that the next generation will see the present teachings thrown out and a general recusting of theories take place."

The Toxicological Detection of Arsenic and the Influence of Selenium on Its Tests.

By W. H. Wilcox, M. B.—The author's experi-ments go to show that, while selenium does not give any result per se with the Marsh test in the absence of atsenic, yet it has a most decided effect upon the nature of the mirror when arsenic is present. The proximal half of the mirror is of a vermilion-red color, while the distal portion has the usual appearance of the argenical mirror. The author examined many of the sam-ples of contaminated beer from Manchester during the recent epidemic of peripheral neuritis, and in no case were the curious mirrors obtained, such as are given by selentum and assenic combined. These facts prove that the poisoning could not have been due primarily to selentum and, second-

Jonas Long's Sons

The appreciation of our Great Spring Sale has surpassed all expectations and the last of the Four Days promises to be the most interesting of all to our patrons. As may be seen below a number of new attractions will be marked with red-price tickets today, while the former list will continue to present the same remarkable values.

The first of today's additional Spring Sale offer is

Books

Copyrighted editions of the popular authors, regularly sold at \$1.50, will be found on our tables

\$1.10.

The catalogue comprises the most celebrated of the recent novels

Uncanonized: A Romance of English Monarchism-Potter. Uncle Terry: A Story of the Maine Coast-Munn.

Ehen Holden-Bacheller. Ralph Marlowe, the Successor of David Harum-Naylor. Stringtown on the Pike-Lloyd. Alice of Old Vincennes-Maurice

Thompson. The King of Honey Island-Thompson. Senator North-Gertrude Ather-

Clayton Hallowell-Van Pragg.

In the Palace of the King-Crawford. Checkers Like Another Helen.

The Gentleman from Indiana-Booth Tarkington. The Master Christian-Corelli. Mrs. Clyde-Mrs. Van Renssler

Cruger. The Cardinal's Rose-Sutphen. The Girl at the Half-Way House. A Heritage of Unrest—Atherton. Elizabeth and Her German Gar-

The Solitary Summer. The Visits of Elizabeth. The Expatriates—Bell. With Ring of Shield—McGee. A King's Pawn—Drummond. The Last Refuge—H. B. Fuller. Milly Thompson. St. Peter's Umbrella.

Stationery

Royal English Linen, sale box 17c Vatican Vellum, sale price sale price per box..... Cream-laid Antique, per lb.. 17c

Men's **Furnishings**

Harris' Suspenders, in the bing; regular price, 50c; sale price 39c Madras Shirts, with cuffs

to match; sale price..... 45c Black Half Hose, white feet, fast colors; value 12 1-2c; sale price...... 10c Brown and gray mixed Half Hose, regular value 12 1-2c; sale price....3 for 25c

Hosierv And Underwear

Misses' Fast Black Cotton Ribbed Hose, double knee all around; high spliced heel and double sole; sizes 5 to 9 1-2; sale price..... 19c

Children's Shawknit Hose -you would have to be an expert to find the cause for the half price on this lot, although the maker says they are seconds-regular value 35c; sale price....... 17c

Ladies' Black Dropstitch and Richelieu Ribbed; also fancy Hose in colors blue, red and purple; sale price. . . 21c Ladies' Summer Vests in

all sizes, made of fine bleached yarn, nicely trimmed neck and sleeve in high neck; wing sleeve, low neck, no sleeve; sale price..... 9c

Gloves

Ladies' Berlin Lisle Gloves, in all shades and sizes; 3button length...... 15c Ladies' Pure Lisle Gloves, 2-clasp; 3-button; in tan. brown, mode, grey, white and Ladies' Silk Taffeta Gloves. 3-button; 2-clasp; all shades

in all the leading shades . . . 23c Infants' Wear

Infants' Silk Embroidered Caps, nicely lined and well Short White Dresses, with tucks and ruffles and deep hem; good width; sale price. 25c Children's Fast Colored Percale Dresses, yoke trimm-ed; bolero effect; sale price.. 25c

Boys' Clothing

Boys' Vestee Blouse and Double-Breasted Suits in fifteen pretty new Spring novelties, dark and light patterns, well-made and trimmed, beautiful materials, and strictly all wool; sizes 3 to 8, 9 to 15; special price....\$1.98

Boys' Laundered Waists and Blouses, with attached and detached collars; all the pretty new shades for dress wear; light and dark patterns; Garner's best percale; sizes 4 to 12 years; special

price 50c Boys' Hats in all the new shapes-Alpine, Golf, Telescope and Crash styles; colors are brown, tan, pearl, blue, white and stone; sizes and styles for the large and small boy; special price..... 500

Boys' Knee Pants in an endless variety of patterns; dark and light in plain and fancy mixtures to match coats; also plain blue and corduroy; sizes 3 to 16 years; most all double seat and knees; special price..... 50c

Leather Goods

Good assortment of Pocket Books, in all colors; worth 49c; sale price...... 39c

A choice assortment of Pocket Books in brown, tan, grey and black; some plain, some mounted; worth 59c; sale price. 45c

Nice assortment of Belts, in patent leather; seal grey, brown and tan; sale price ... 19c

Empire Combs, 25c kind.. 19c Buckles in imitation silver

and gold 15c

to be found to satisfy public opinion and so mother burden was loaded upon the patient and enduring bark of the innocent but much maligned yet wholesome beverage of the people of the Angle-Saxon race.

The Becquerel Rays.

A new technical journal, Kirchhoff's Technische outain an interesting article concerning the In 1805 a French chemist discovered rays emit

nating from the element uranium, which pos-sessed properties similar to the Rocatgen rays. They were called Becquerel rays, after their dis-coverer. But while the discovery of the Roentgen aroused great interest in the whole civilized world, leading to radical changes in medical diagnosis, the Becquerel rays were only employed in a very limited way in physical laboratories, and an assertion by the French scientist, Demarrays, that they were not emitted from uranium, but from a new element, made no impression. Recent experiments by the Berlin High School of Technology have proven this assertion—that a new element is responsible for the Becquerel rays--and the interesting fact has been ob-served that these rays render almost every transarent substance luminous in the darkness. These rays make it possible to tell genu-e diamonds from artificial ones in the tical

This will prove of great importance in testing. The periments have also resulted in obtaining, for the first time, larger quantities of the new element, which has demonstrated that rays emanating from a larger quantity make the aircurch a conductor of electricity that it is hoped this property can be utilized in wireless telegra-phy. Experiments for this purpose are being made in the Berlin institution, but the deepe-t secrecy is maintained concerning them. It is stated that the results will soon be laid before he emperor, which seems to indicate that the discovery is regarded as one of great importance.

The Zodiacal Light. The Zodiacal light, so called because taverses the Zodiac, is a phenomenon of the heavens that probably very few people have witnessed, as even sea captains, who have sailed round the earth a number of times, state hat they have never seen it. Still its existence is a well authenticated fact. Quiet recently M Leon Brenner has been studying the light from the observatory of Manora, Austria, where judging from his account, the opportunitie for observing it must be exceptionally fine. If states that at Lussin, on the scal level, where the most favorable periods for observation are from January to March and in September and October, the zodiacal light is, upon favorable nights, from four to six times as bright as the milky way, and upon such occasions some eight or ten times as intense. He describes it as yramid of light with its base at the place there the sun has set and its point crossing the zediac. The spex, he says, is scarcely dis-cernible at first, but increases in intensity later and gives rise at a peint opposite to a second come of light which is called the anti-zediac. This peculiarity was noted by Brossen in 1834 and by Humbolt in 1800. As seen from Lussin, M. Brunner says its brightness is often such that up to forty degrees in height it entirely obscures, to the naked eye, rime the anti-sodiacal light is three times as bright as the milky way. From 2 spectroscopic examination he arrives at the conclusion that he light is reflected solar light. This he veri-nes with the polariscope, which separates the polarized light from the ordinary rays.

ifumbolt, in reterring to it, says that wise is seen from elevations of from 9,000 to 12,00 feet at the equator it often exceeds in bright ness the most brilliant parts of the milky way and M. Links confirms this by saying that when a good view can be gotten of it in the intetropical zone is is the most beautiful of all

Silbertuan came to the conclusion from h observations that the phenomenen had a close attenty with the affluence of shooting stars and the appearance of the Aurora Borealis. He re-marks in a memoir presented to the Academy des Sciences that, whenever there is an affluence

Meldrum, Scott & Co.

Are Showing Handsome Mew Lines of

Coaching and Sun Umbrellas

Also Exclusive Novelties in

Fine Grenadine and Chiffon Trimmed Parasols.

126 Wyoming Avenue.

odiacal light. From these last deductions, angmented by Laplace's indisposition to admit that godiacal light might be a wide extension of the oun's atmosphere, Rambosson came to the condusion that the light was in reality a zodiacal

It can harily be questioned but that the two most recent investigators, owing to improved instruments and methods, are nearer to the truth than the others. Still, as the case new stands, there is no restriction upon one's choice

Plant Doctors.

A demand has been made for physicians that can minister to a plant diseased. It is thought to be a matter of national importance that every agricultural district should have its regularly educated plant doctor, whose business a would be to attend to and cure plants that are threatened with disease or have been stricken with it. To this end it is suggested that we should have schools or practical plant pathology, where physicians may be taught to treat plants just as in veterinary schools they are taught to reat horses and other unimals. This is certainly valuable and timely suggestion and should grously engage our law-makers and institutions of learning, especially as it could be added as at important branch to the newly established pro-lession (new in America) of forestry, A well educated and scientific plant dector could be of even greater material benefit to the farmer and danter than the veterinary surgeon is now,

Lead Sponge. A new process for making plates of porous lead for use in accumulators or in acid filters has fately been patented in Germany by Bichard lately been patented in Germany by Richard Bauer, in place of treating the melted lead by a jet gas or vapor, as is often done, the inventor uses a material which by contact with the melted metal is volatilized and penetrates turough the mass during the cooling. Sulphur is best adapted for this purpose; thus the property of combining with the lead to form sulphide, and this sulphide when decomposed by dilute hydrochloric acid leaves a mass of porous lead. In practice the operation is carried out as folby recentario acid feaves a mass of percent lead. In practice the operation is carried out as follows: Five two halves of a plate mould are heated and a small quantity of melted sulphur that others, and the mould are covered with a layer of sulphur. the recent epidemic of peripheral neurities and in no case were the curious mirrors obtained, such as are given by selenium and ansenic combined. These facts prove that the poisoning could not have been due primarily to selenium and, second that been due primarily to selenium and, second and in this that such is also the case with the zodiacal arily, to arsenic, as has been suggested by so many of the daily papers and even discussed at length in medical and other scientific publications. The epidemic was there and a cause had covered in the Aurora Borealis existed in the plate is then freated with dilute sulphure that the brilliant nitrogen ray previously discovered with a layer of sulphur. The text, beated to redness, is then poured into the mould; the sulphur is taken from the mould; the mould is composed of lead, sulphide of lead and an excess of sulphur. The latter is removed by a preliminary washing and that the brilliant nitrogen ray previously discovered with a layer of sulphur is alphare of sulphur the mould; the sulphur is taken from the mould; is composed of lead. Sciences that, whenever there is an affluence to a sulphur it to shooting stars there is an Aurora Borealis, and that numerous facts make him that such is also take the zodiacal light. It is also attend that Respight, in 1866, or thereabouts, ascertained by spectrum analysis that the brilliant nitrogen ray previously discovered with a layer of sulphur the mould; the sulphur is taken from the mould; the mould; the mould; the mould; the mould; the sulphur is taken from the mould is composed of lead.

To Remove Stains and Dirt from the

Hands. Place a quantity of sal soda in a shallow dish. Designation will soon follow and from a coarse lumpy mass it will soon become an impalpable powder. If now the fingers are moistened with water and applied to the surface of the desiccated soda a small quantity will adhere. Apply with a little water to any surface to be cleaned and the result will appear magical. Dirt will disappear, without injury to the skin, if the soda he all rinsed off.—E. J. Yaye, Denial Off.

The Sizes of Coal in Commerce. The sizes of anthracite coal and the screen Steam Engineering: Coal which runs through a serven having a mesh 3-16 of an inch a called barley; %. rice; 9-16, buckwheat; %. pea: 112, chestnut; 2, stove, 22, egg; 412, grate; 7, steam. Coal beyond this size is known as 7, steam. Coal beyond this size is known as to inches apart; bifuminous nut coal passes brough bars t inch apart; slack coal passes brough burs % of an inch apart,

Definitions.

FOOD.—Pood is any substance which, when introduced into a living organism, may be util-ized by the organism to furnish it with the necessary material for building new tissue, thus producing growth and development, and to re-place what has been used up and discarded as waste in the life process of the organism. Thus we have a great variety of articles of food and its nature often is the only means of distinuishing and classifying some of the lower or anisms. The main and most reliable distincon between animal and vegetable organisms is that animals feed on organic substances, while vegetables feed only on inorganic mate-rials, such as salts, minerals, mass and so forth.

Many School Children Are Sickly

New Dress Goods

Just received a great variety of new fabrics for dress and street wear in latest spring shades.

fieltons, Tweeds and Homespuns-Double faced and plain mixtures, Oxford, medium and natural greys, browns and blues 75c up to \$2.50 Granite Cloths-For street or fine dress wear,

40 to 50 inches wide......50c to \$1.00 Poplins, Whip Cords, Armures, Prunells, Vicunas, both light and heavy weight, \$1.00 to \$2.00 Silver, Natural and Oxford Greys-Com-

Mohairs-In black, promise better sale than

Sicilians-Heavy, stocky and firm 50c, 65c, 75c and \$1.00. Taffeta Mohairs-Full silk finish; in appear-

New Grenadines, Crepe de Chines and

famous goods; 27 new shades.

beautiful than ever. Mears & Hagen

Foulard Silks-An immeuse new line, more

415-417 Lackawanna Ave.

ance, service and beauty they excel all Mohairs. Very light weight, 40 to 60 inches wide, 59c up

figured Crepe Foule...... \$1.25 up to \$4.00 Cashmere Taffeta Silks-Cheney Brothers